

## HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

RODERICK O. MATHESON : : : : : EDITOR

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CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

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## THE CORNER IN SUGAR.

Some of the independent sugar journals of the mainland are denouncing the New York refiners for having broken down the price of sugars until a point has been reached below the world's parity, a figure ruinous to cane producers of the Western World. The Louisiana Sugar Planter is most outspoken in its comments, its issue of January 24 saying:

"In discussing the sugar situation some weeks ago we stated that the Far East was short on sugars and that it paid the Filipinos to sell their sugars at home, on a normal market, rather than to send them to the United States, where they would be admitted duty free but would be crushed down in price by the combined buyers of New York. The accuracy of our statement at that time was soon after verified by the purchase of immense quantities of sugar in Cuba by Japan, where these sugars are now being loaded in steamships for Japan.

"We stated further that there wouldn't be enough sugars to go around to supply the demands of consumers and that in the face of these conditions the refiners in New York bull-dozed sugar sellers by marking down the prices of refined sugars when they were doing the least active business of the New York sugar refiners' sugar year. They went on making lower and lower offers for New York until they finally broke down the raw market to ruinously low prices. Now comes the sequel.

"These men who have dominated, controlled, compelled the American sugar market to submit to their views, and themselves out of sugars. They have endeavored to kill the goose that has been laying golden eggs for them, and now find the eggs are not in the goose; they find themselves short on sugars, with not enough for their present trade. This has compelled the Arbuckles to buy some 50,000 bags of old crop sugars in store at 3.25 cents per pound duty paid, which had been practically boycotted by all of the New York buyers because the owners had held these sugars off the market rather than to accept the prices that the combine was willing to give. The melt-ings of sugars have reached about 40,000 tons per week and the receipts being only about one-half that amount, the New York trio of sugar interests is seriously embarrassed and may have to pay still higher prices for the same sugar.

"The startling thing in all of this is that the concerted action of these parties representing practically but three interests have broken the sugar market of the western world down below the general parity. In other words, a country producing and consuming three and three-quarter millions of tons through the influence of these men dominates the prices of all the sugars made in the world, amounting to nearly twenty millions of tons, and holds our own home market at such a low level as to be ruinous in results to the producers of sugar, whether the domestic cane, or beet, or the Cuban cane sugars. This becomes conspicuous if we note the fact that 96 test sugar a year ago sold at 3.48 after the market had been broken down to that level by this same combination of buyers. It is now quoted at 3.36, when the market has been advanced by the actual scarcity of sugars. So far as granulated sugar is concerned, a year ago it was quoted at 4.60 or 4.12 per hundred pounds above the price of 96 test. This season it is quoted at 4.05, as against 3.36 for 96 test, or a difference of 96 cents per hundred pounds, and the refiners state, as reported in the evidence just given by Mr. Atkins, that they are making no money. The reason why is evident in these figures. They are endeavoring to break the Cuban market down and have been doing without any profits for some months in order to accomplish that crime against the Cuban sugar producers, and are pleading the narrowness of their present margin in extenuation of their concerted action, claiming that they are not in any manner a trust, or amenable to the Sherman anti-trust law.

"In the world at large the holders of produce are generally considered the strongest party, and here we find that the people who don't hold sugars and yet who need them badly are the ones who dominate in the matter of price and yet claim the extreme degree of innocence so far as their actions are concerned.

## SAVING THE BACON.

Senator Bacon of Georgia introduced a bill January 26, to establish an experiment station in Southern Georgia, to standardize the grades of table syrup made from sugar cane, and to study the use and value of cane by-products.

This reminds us—what is Kuhio doing in the way of getting an appropriation for a sugar experiment station in Hawaii? Our great and wise President, Woodrow Wilson, was going to see to it that where an industry was crippled through the legislative machinations of democracy the United States government would extend the power of its strong right hand to sustain and rescue the injured. Hawaii has a bigger list of "killed, wounded and missing" as a result of getting in the line of fire in front of the Democratic tariff-tinkering batteries than any of the States, but so far as has been reported there is no congressional ambulance corps scurrying around making special appropriations to help save our bruises. If the United States department of agriculture has any spare sugar experts that know half as much as the Hawaiian contingent, congress ought to send some of the lot down here to help us—and give the experts half a million dollars to work with.

Bacon is chairman of the committee on foreign relations. Judging from all the left-handed favors that democracy has passed us, Hawaii seems to have been set down in that class. They certainly do not consider us one of the family. Now, if we only had someone in Washington who could speak for us he could ask Bacon to help save Hawaii's bacon.

## WHERE STATE RIGHTS SHOULD END.

Mr. Taft has admirably summed up the anomalous position of aliens in this country under a federal government that confers rights without being able to enforce them, says The Nation, touching upon the real danger point that the United States constantly faces. Continuing, The Nation says: Twenty years ago the situation presented itself acutely to Mr. Blaine when the State of Louisiana would not take steps for the punishment of a mob guilty of murdering Italians, and the federal government stood helplessly by. Mr. Taft's fears of what an outbreak of mob violence directed against Japanese residents on the Pacific Coast would mean are justified. The difficulties with Japan over California's restrictive land laws are vexatious enough, but the patient attitude of the Japanese government has shown that the two nations are in no danger of going to war over the matter. It is the specific instance of mob outrage, for which no redress is offered, that stirs a people to war fury; and our national interests demand that if in some such untoward event a State court and jury refuse to punish mob violence, the federal government shall see to it that justice is done. Mr. Taft makes an excellent point when he shows that, while federal authority is constantly extended into spheres that earlier generations never contemplated, the essential authority of the federal government in its own natural sphere of foreign relations is virtually frustrated.

## LINCOLN AT GETTYSBURG.

Today the nation pauses to pay honor to the memory of Abraham Lincoln, the Great Emancipator, upon the one hundred and fourth anniversary of his birth in the humble log cabin home of his parents in the Kentucky backwoods. Today, in thousands of the school houses of the Union he preserved will be read over again the immortal Gettysburg Address, that masterpiece of English hammered out upon war's anvil, but given to the world as a message of peace. The Gettysburg Address was not upon the program of exercises to be given on that nineteenth of November, half a century ago, as the main oration of the day. The invitation to the President to speak at the dedication of a portion of the blood-stained field of Gettysburg as a national cemetery was almost an afterthought. Edward Everett, the greatest orator of the North, had accepted an invitation to make the oration of the day, and spoke for two hours, his words bristling with all the ardor of a patriot extolling patriotic deeds and of denunciations of those who had raised the Stars and Bars and fought under those colors. And today, except in the greater libraries, no copy of that war speech is to be had; no orator declaims it. But the peace address of the President, the words of sorrow of the man of sorrow, grieving over a nation divided against itself, lives in a reunited nation's heart.

The invitation to Lincoln to make "a few appropriate remarks" came to him from Judge Wills, president of the commission that had purchased seventeen acres of the battlefield, within the Union lines, and said:

"It is our desire, that after the oration, you, as Chief Executive of the nation, formally set apart these grounds by a few appropriate remarks. It will be a source of great gratification to the many widows and orphans who have been made friendless by the great battle here, to have you here personally; and it will kindle anew in the hearts of the comrades of these brave dead, comrades who are now nobly meeting the foe in front, a confidence that they who sleep in death are not forgotten by those highest in authority. We therefore hope that you will be able to be present to perform this last solemn act to the soldier dead on this battlefield."

One of the few men living who heard Lincoln deliver his address at Gettysburg is Dr. Junius B. Remensnyder, who contributes an article upon the subject in the current number of Hearst's Magazine, telling of the deep impression the words made upon those who heard them at first hand. Doctor Remensnyder analyzes the address, after quoting authorities to show that it was not an extemporaneous setting forth of ideas, as many of Lincoln's biographers aver.

"No oration can be great without thought," he writes. Mere speech is empty, truth alone can make words endure. So it is the truths which lay at the core of Lincoln's address which make it immortal. These truths, amid the great struggle, had wrought themselves into the inmost fiber of his being, and it was this that enabled him to utter them with such simple, forcible eloquence. An analysis of the address shows these vital parts.

"A backward glance, a look upon the nation's history. The United States, though young, had a past. Mr. Lincoln begins by recalling its birth, its origin, its purpose, its place in the advance of mankind. No great thinker repudiates the past. To lead men, there must be the universal mind. The present rests upon that which has gone before. To progress, we must be sure of our foundation. So, when Lincoln first steadies his feet upon the work of the fathers, he shows his grasp of that great truth—the historic bond of past and present, the unity of a nation's stages of growth.

"The second leading truth is that of democracy. This nation originated to assert the equality of human rights. That liberty was the inalienable heritage of every man. Self-government or rule by another were the principles at stake. Shall a nation be slaves or freemen? Shall the people, or king, autocrat or tyrant, rule? This, the most momentous issue, ever dependent upon struggle, is here in the balance. If this attempt fails, man will abandon it as futile. Hence the hopes of humanity hang upon the outcome.

"A third idea is that this battle is a vital factor in the struggle. There have been many dark and terrible days. Often the outlook has been almost hopeless. At Gettysburg, it seemed as if the forces were to meet in final combat. Lee had been winning field after field. The wage of battle is now at last offered on Northern territory. 'On the field of Gettysburg,' wrote Pollard in his Southern History of the War, 'the diadem of victory swayed from one side to the other, and had it finally settled over our hosts, the South would have won.' This conviction, that the great battle centering around Cemetery Hill was the probable turning point of the war, well accounted for the depth of the speaker's passion.

"Then comes the beautiful thought that the devotion of these fallen heroes should consecrate us to the high resolve that they should not have died in vain.

"And the conclusion fittingly completes the beginning. As he began with recalling the nation's illustrious past, so from the uproar and uncertainty and fearful sacrifices of the present, the President foresees a triumphant outcome, and a new and grander future of national greatness and glory.

"Finally, the address is as remarkable for what it omits as for what it asserts. There is no breath of hostility in it. No word of bitterness toward the foe. When the South can think dispassionately it will see that it has as great an interest in the triumph of the nation as has the North. In so supreme an hour the largeness of Lincoln's nature saved him from any single stinging word which would have marred the universal applause with which every American now reads the address.

"The words, 'under God,' which President Lincoln added extemporaneously in the delivery, and afterward inserted in his copy, give a religious note. That this was no accident is shown by his visit to General Sickles, as he lay in the hospital at Washington, when he confided to the wounded General his earnest prayer on behalf of the battle of Gettysburg was raging, and his rising with the assurance that God would give victory to the cause of the Union.

"Finally, in his prophecy in this remarkable address, Mr. Lincoln was mistaken. His forecast was: 'The world will little note, nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here.' But history has shown that the great President put altogether too light an estimate on his words. What he said there abides, as imperishable as the great deeds of the fallen heroes who sleep in that national cemetery. The eloquence of a Patrick Henry, a Webster, or a Burke, who wielded the thunder of oratory and the rainbow of poetry may be forgotten; but the words which Abraham Lincoln spoke on November 19, 1863, over those martyred dead, stand so high on the column of fame that the generations as they pass will not fail to read them to the end of time."

## THE REST IS UP TO THE PUBLIC.

From now on, the whole success of the Mid-Pacific Carnival rests with the people of the Territory. The committees have done their work, the plans have been completed and all the details have been worked out. The preliminaries are through. It is up to the community now to take hold of what has been made ready for them and through cooperation and personal efforts crown all the hard work with success. If you have not as yet prepared for the decoration of your store, get busy. If you are an auto owner, hesitating over going to the "trouble and expense" of decorating your machine for the parade, remember that the success of the parade rests as much upon you as upon any one of the other auto owners. Make up your mind to join the boosters for Hawaii, demonstrating the intention by a little sacrifice of time and money to the cause. If you are not an auto owner, start now on arrangements for a fancy costume for the masque ball and for the general public dance at the Capitol. These events will be enjoyed more by taking part in them and in being a part of the general merrymaking. If you cannot do anything else, at least buy a lei, drop the grouch, get the carnival spirit and help the whole thing along with a little noise.

## BOND-BUILT ROADS.

The automobile committee of the National Chamber of Commerce has investigated the cost of road and street construction in one hundred cities and counties east of the Mississippi river. In their preliminary report issued last June they state that there are only two kinds of roads that are worth constructing where the money to build them has to be borrowed—the concrete roadway for city streets, and the gravel roadbed for country roads or city streets with light traffic, or for temporary construction.

Water-bound macadam as a road-making material has outlived its day of usefulness. The city of Bellefontaine, Ohio, bonded itself about fifteen years ago to install thirty thousand feet of macadamized streets. The work was well done and was as good a piece of street construction as has ever been laid down in any American city. Nevertheless, every vestige of the original construction had disappeared four years before the end of the first redemption period of the ten-twenty-year bonds that had been issued to pay for building them.

Water-worn granite gravel is recognized the world over as being almost indestructible. We have no such materials in Hawaii. Black sand and "pocket gravel" from the aa flows is the nearest approach to it, but it must always be recognized that all Hawaiian volcanic rock materials are subject to rapid weathering when crushed and combined in water-bound mixtures.

Street and country road construction in Hawaii are costly because of the difficulty of getting good native materials and because binding materials are costly. On the mainland concrete roadways can be laid down cheaper than asphalt or oil-bound macadam. Concrete roadbeds made with crushed granite and siliceous sand will last twenty or twenty-five years, whereas roadways made with the best of tar and oil binders do not have the same "vitality" and their average "life" is less than ten years. The "life" of a roadway depends on the homogeneity of the materials of which it is composed. Nothing ever discovered or invented has the same lasting qualities as a properly-constructed concrete roadbed. If roads are to be built anywhere in this Territory, using funds derived from bond issues, they should be so constructed that they will outlast the period of maturity of the bonds.

This Territory has had all the "experience" that it can afford. What we want now is roads. The "belt road" fiasco of the last three years has already provided Hawaii with one of the finest collections of "dead horses" that any generation of taxpayers has ever been asked to pay for.

Traffic sticks to the best part of a roadway. As an example of this, the portions of the city streets which have been paved by the Honolulu Rapid Transit and Land Company carry nine-tenths of all the automobile and light vehicle traffic that passes through those streets. An eight-foot concrete track laid down on each side of the middle of a city street and flanked with wings of oil-bound gravel can be constructed for less than half the cost of any asphalt or tar-bound composition roadway. Many hundreds of miles of such concrete roadways are being constructed by mainland communities, because they are cheap, because they carry the traffic and because the population that has to stand the last of the interest payments can still see what it is they are paying for.

## PROPOSED ALASKAN COMMISSION.

Secretary Lane's idea of an Alaskan commission is not one to take the place of the organized territorial government, as supposed from the first announcements given publicly. His plan is to allow the territorial government to have the usual control over the internal affairs of the country, while "all the national assets in that Territory, to be used primarily for her improvement—her lands, fisheries, Indians, Esquimaux, seals, forests, mines, waterways, railway—all that the Nation owns, cares for, controls, or regulates," will be handed over to a commission appointed by the interior department and responsible to congress through that department, in order, by the only way, "to bring Alaska into the early and full realization of her possibilities."

In commenting upon Secretary Lane's suggestion, the Washington writers praise the plan, although it is, they say, "an innovation in the machinery of a republican government." The secretary's plan is to nominate a commission, or "board of directors," each member of which would be a departmental head and an administrative officer, with all working together to coordinate the federal activities.

## NATIONAL MARKET STANDARDS.

The national department of agriculture finds that the consumer at present does not know whence the product comes and the producer does not know whither it is going. The consumptive capacity of any market and the source of supply to which that market looks are not known to the people generally. Operators in these territories for the most part are the only ones in possession of such information. If glutting of markets and other conditions resulting in waste are to be avoided, full information as to the consumptive powers of markets, not only through a season but through specific periods, and as to prospective sources of supply and quantities available, must be disseminated. Essential to marketing improvements in fruit sections is a study of auction practices.

An agreed standard is the essential basis of any contract. It is practically impossible to bring about satisfactory methods of dealing between two parties unless there is some well-understood standard which each has in mind when the trade is made. At present there are standards of cotton and of corn, and the commission trade has certain standards which it applies.

The producers, however, know very little about standards, except that apple growers have standardized their product to a certain extent. Work to establish standards must apply also to the standardization of containers as to material, size and stability, as well as to the standardization of the products themselves. A crate of peaches today means one thing in one place and another thing in another place. The fundamental prejudices or reasons that have led to this multiplicity of containers must be studied in an endeavor to bring them to some common standard.

## THE PASSING HOUR.

The general public would feel better over the "retrenchment" policy recently adopted by the supervisors if it could be persuaded that the idea back of it all is to increase the efficiency of the various city departments and is not simply intended to pay up a few score political grudges. It would be comforting to know, also, that the retrenchment moves are being made along some definite plan and are not simply hit or miss plunges with no particular object in view. That there is room for retrenchment in every one of the city offices and departments is known to everyone familiar with conditions, and it may be that the retrenchment talk is sincere. However, the evidence as supplied by recent decapitations in the road department does not give any assurances of better things to come.

The members of the new police and fire commission have come down to the solid earth, out of the clouds into which the members of the original board had pushed themselves, and the laughable "supreme court" sessions, the pronouncements ultra vires, the illegal assumptions of authority and the rest of the flummery are of the past. The new board starts off with a display of commonsense that gives reason to hope for something sane in the way of action. The first thing it has done is to jettison all the rules of procedure, the elaborate code of police and firemen's ethics and the togas and halos of the first board, and thus unencumbered it will be able to clean the crooks out of the police force, hold up the hands of the sheriff in his efforts to better his department and strengthen the fire chief in his aim toward proper discipline and efficiency in the fire department. And these are what Honolulu wants of a police and fire commission.

## THINK COUNTIES SHOULD BEAR COST

Expenses of Extraditing Persons Wanted For Crime, Should Be Arranged for.

That the board of supervisors of each county of the Territory of Hawaii appropriate a sum sufficient for the extradition of prisoners from other States wanted returned to the Islands by police officials of the individual counties, instead of the expenses being paid from the appropriation made for the general expenses of the attorney general's office or later allowed by enactment of legislature, was recommended in a letter written by Attorney General Wade Warren Thayer to John W. Cathcart, city and county attorney, and by the latter submitted to the board of supervisors at their meeting yesterday. After reading the letter was referred to the ways and means committee for recommendation.

Attorney General Thayer brought up the subject in connection with the recent extradition proceedings against Walter Revell and Jose J. Madeiro. He pointed out that the expenses of Deputy Sheriff Charles H. Rose, who went to California after the two men wanted, were paid out of a fund of \$500 placed in the hands of the attorney general by the Trust Trust Company, acting as agents for Revell's creditors. The expenses of Rose amounted to \$293.74. In placing the \$500 with the attorney general, the Trust Trust Company did so with the understanding that a bill would be introduced in the next legislature asking repayment of the funds expended for the extradition proceedings and that the attorney general's office advocate the passage of the bill.

## Present Funds Inadequate.

The attorney general pointed out that the grand jury for the first judicial district in its report for last month recommended that extradition expenses should be paid by the counties at whose instance the proceedings are commenced. In the past these expenses have been paid out of the appropriation for general expenses allowed the attorney general's office. This appropriation is \$4500 per year and Thayer declares that after the payment of the necessary expenses of the office there is less than \$150 per month left. As a result, he declares, it has been necessary at each session of the legislature to ask for the passage of a bill to make up the deficiency or to call upon the Governor's office for money from the contingent fund provided for the payment of unpaid claims. In the opinion of Attorney General Thayer the counties could well afford to pay for the extradition of prisoners wanted by police officials.

A special committee of the Auwailimu Improvement Club asked the supervisors to compel the completion of the laying of sidewalks and curbs in the Auwailimu district as had been ordered by the board and that early steps be taken for the macadamizing of the streets. The request was referred to committee.

The Kalihi Improvement Club complained that children playing in Kalihiwaena Park mutilated faucet cocks to such an extent that there was much waste and resultant soggy ground and recommended that a public drinking fountain be erected in the park at some convenient place. The complaint was referred to the road committee.

## Thanks from Mothers' Club.

The Mothers' Club of Kaimuki, through Mrs. J. E. McNellis, secretary, in a letter to the supervisors, expressed thanks for the help of the board in the recent entertainment and dance given to raise funds to obtain milk for the infant classes of the Liliuokalani School, the net proceeds of which were \$105.20. The club also pointed out that there were no facilities at the school for boiling water and petitioned for permission to have the gas service extended to the school and gas store installed. Boiled water is desired at the school because of lack of funds to provide sanitary drinking cups and that it will be necessary to wash such cups as can be provided. All the expenses of installing the gas stove are to be paid for by the club, but the improvement is to become a part of the building and the property of the city and county.

Pineapple growers and residents of Pupukea asked that an appropriation of \$2000 be made for straightening and reducing the steep grade on the road immediately mauka of Waimea railroad station and also for widening and repaving the remaining portion of the road along the cliff so that motor trucks may pass without difficulty. The petitioners contend that the increase in traffic on this road, due to the increased production of pineapples, makes it necessary to employ other means than teams to handle the crop rapidly and economically. They ask that the road repairs be made before June 15, when the movement of the pineapple crop will begin.

## KILBANE HAS LITTLE TROUBLE WINNING GO

SYRACUSE, New York, February 11. (Associated Press Cable by Federal Wire)—Johnny Kilbane, champion featherweight of the world, easily outpointed Tommy Brennan in a ten-round contest here this evening.

The champion showed all of his old-time skill in blocking, covering up and in landing the punch, and his friends are confident he will win from Abe Attell when they meet in San Francisco next month.

## A FORTY YEARS' TEST.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has been curing coughs and colds for the past forty years and has gained in popularity every year. What better recommendation is required? For sale by all dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.